

LSGS Mains Paper II Study Material Set 3

Q1. Select the statement that is not correct.

1. Nehru introduced the objective resolution on December 13, 1946.
2. Sachidanha Sinha was the first person to address the Constituent Assembly.
3. There were 17 women members in the Constituent Assembly.
4. The total number of Malayalees in the Constituent Assembly is 17.

- (a) Only 1
(b) 2 only
(c) 4 only
(d) Only 3

Q2. Which of the following provision under the Constitution of India ensures the “Principle of Checks and Balances” in Indian Polity?

1. Parliament is prohibited from discussing the judicial conduct of a Supreme Court judge
2. Appointment of the High Court judges by the Executive Head of the State
3. Judicial review exercised by the judiciary over legislative actions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the evolution of Local Government in India:

1. Lord Mayo is known as the Father of Local Self Government in India.
2. The subject of local government received adequate importance in the original Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 & 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q4. Which of the following Acts introduced Provincial Autonomy during British rule in India?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1861
(b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(c) Indian Councils Act, 1892
(d) Government of India Act, 1935

Q5. What was the total number of members of the Constituent Assembly in 1946?

- (a) 389
(b) 292
(c) 289
(d) 299

Q6. Who made remarkable contribution to the development of Local government?

- (a) Lord Ripon
- (b) Gladstone
- (c) W.W Hunter
- (d) Hastings

Q7. Which of the following statements are correct about the Government of India Act 1858?

- i. Based on the Government of India Act 1858, the whole of India came under the rule of the British Queen.
- ii. Secretary of State, a position established by the British Government to govern the Indian people.
- iii. The Government of India Act 1858 was the treaty that terminated the rule of the East India Company.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) All are correct (I, ii & iii)

Q8."Each village shall be self-sufficient and capable of fulfilling its own affairs", who has raised this opinion.?

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Lord Rippon
- (c) Lord Rippon
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Q9. Gandhiji's economic thought includes:

- 1. Importance of agrarian rural system
- 2. Consideration for cottage-small-scale industries
- 3. Formation of an economy rooted in equality.
- 4. Self-sufficient and self-sufficient local economy

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

Q10. Which of the following revolutionary movements is associated with the 'Komagatamaru' incident in the Indian National Movement?

- (a) Anusheelan Committee
- (b) Forward Block
- (c) Ghadar Party
- (d) Swaraj Party

Q11. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Indian Council Act 1861 was the first act to enact representation of Indians in the legislature.
- 2. The Government of India Act 1858 was the act that transferred the administration of the East India Company entirely to the British Queen.

Choose the correct option?

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) 2 is incorrect and 1 is correct
- (c) 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct
- (d) 1 and 2 are incorrect

Q12. Which statement is correct regarding Constituent Assembly?

- i. There were mainly nine committees in the House
- ii. Nehru, Patel, Ambedkar etc were its chairman
- iii. Meeting of the Assembly were open to the public.

- (a) Only ii and iii
- (b) Only I and ii
- (c) Only I and iii
- (d) All of the above (I, ii & iii)

Q13. What was a significant contributing factor to high unemployment rates during British rule in India?

- (a) Lack of agricultural laborers
- (b) Limited industrial growth
- (c) Overpopulation in urban areas
- (d) Excessive taxation on businesses

Q14. Consider the following statements:

- I. The objective resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947.
- II. The members of the Constituent Assembly signed on the Constitution on 26 January 1950.
- III. The objective resolution was introduced on 13 December 1946.
- IV. Samvidhan Divas was first observed in 2015.

- (a) All of these (I, II, III & IV)
- (b) I, II & III are correct
- (c) II is incorrect
- (d) II & IV are correct

Q15. In which period did the Khilafat movement and the national movement work together?

- (a) Non-cooperation Movement
- (b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) Salt Satyagraha

Q16. What factors are included in the production?

1. Erath
 2. Cost
 3. National Income
 4. Organization
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1 and 4
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q17. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a major achievement of planning in India?

1. Diversification and expansion of India's industrial capacity.
 2. Self-sufficiency in consumer goods and basic commodities like steel and cement.
 3. Elimination of regional disparities in agricultural productivity
 4. Development of trained manpower with high educational qualifications
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 4 only

Q18. What was the purpose of the People's Campaign for the Ninth Plan in Kerala?

- (a) Implementing urban development projects
- (b) Enhancing healthcare facilities
- (c) Introducing participative planning
- (d) Reforming state taxation policies

Q19. Which state has the highest number of poor as released by NITI Aayog?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

Q20. The report titled “The Indian Economy – A Review” was written as an alternative to the Economic Survey 2024.

- (a) Krishnamurthy Subramanian
- (b) Mr. Satyendra Kishore
- (c) V. Ananta Nageswaran
- (d) Mr. S. Ramakrishnan

Q21. Insurance Regulatory Authority of India was implemented by the government during which five year plan?

- (a) Seventh Five Year Plan
- (b) Ninth Five Year Plan
- (c) Tenth Five Year Plan
- (d) Eleventh Five Year Plan

Q22. Which one of the following features of the Indian economy at the time of independence is true?

- I. Indian economy was a dependent economy,
- II. It had all the traces of colonialism and imperialism
- III. Agriculture was highly concentrated

- (a) Only I
- (b) I and II
- (c) I, II and III
- (d) II and III

Q23. Who was instrumental in founding the National Planning Committee (the forerunner of the Planning Commission) in 1938, for drawing up a plan of economic development on the basis of industrialization?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Subash Chandra Bose
- (c) B.G. Tilak
- (d) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Q24. Bombay project related to planning was led by?

- (a) M. Visweswaraiah
- (b) Dadabhai Navroji
- (c) Ardesir Dalal
- (d) P C Mahalanobis

Q25. Which of the following statements about the economic impact of British rule in India is false?

- I. The British introduced a number of commercial crops for export.
- II. The Indian textile industry thrived under British policies.
- III. The British established a vast network of railways in India.

- (a) Only III
- (b) II only
- (c) Only I
- (d) None of these

Q26. Who is known as the father of welfare economics in India?

- (a) Y. V. Reddy
- (b) Raghuram Rajan
- (c) Amartya Sen
- (d) Dadabhai Navroji

Q27. When we produce a good by exploiting natural resources, it is an activity of the:

- (a) Secondary sector

(d) Itava Project

Q35. What is the objective of Community Development Programmes?

- I. Development of human resources
- II. Provide opportunities
- III. Improved health and sanitation

- (a) I and II
- (b) Only I
- (c) III only

(d) All of the above (I, II & III)

Q36. Which of the following is NOT a focus area of the Swachh Bharat Mission?

- (a) Improving sanitation infrastructure
- (b) Promoting open defecation-free (ODF) status
- (c) Enhancing internet connectivity in rural areas
- (d) Encouraging personal hygiene and cleanliness

Q37. Consider following statements about Sevagram project

- I. The programme mainly focuses on prevention of the economic and social suppression of people.
- II. The programme was based on the concept of “helping the people to help themselves”

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

- (a) I only
- (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) None of these

Q38. Who among the following authorized to make provisions with respect to composition of Panchayat?

- (a) Governor of State
- (b) Legislature of State
- (c) Parliament of India
- (d) President of India

Q39. Who prepared priority list of Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Scheme?

- (a) Gram Sabha
- (b) District Planning Committee
- (c) Block Development Officer
- (d) Rural Development Committee

Q40. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The National Extension Service (NES) programme was launched with the idea of having wider coverage at less cost and more people's participation.
- 2. National Extension Service block was headed by sub collector.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

Q41. Under Jal Jeevan Mission, what is the fund-sharing pattern between the Centre and the States for Himalayan and North-Eastern States?

- (a) 50:50
- (b) 70:30

- (c) Lord Mayo
- (d) Lord Curzon

Q49. Which section of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 empowers the Panchayat to collect fixed fees?

- (a) Section 197
- (b) Section 198
- (c) Section 199
- (d) Section 200

Q50. Consider the following statements regarding Block Panchayat?

1. Section (8) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act states that there should be a Block Panchayat at the block level.
2. Total number of members in Block Panchayat shall be in between 10 and 18.

Which of the statements give above is not correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q51. Which of the following statements regarding the Seventy-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India are correct?

1. It provides for the insertion of a new Schedule to the Constitution.
2. It restructures the working of the municipalities.
3. It provides for the reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes in the municipalities.
4. It is applicable only to some specified states.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Q52. What was the main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system to India?

- (a) To prevent criminalization of politics
- (b) Development of villages
- (c) Decentralization of the political power to the general peoples
- (d) To reduce election expenses

Q53. Which of the following statements are correct?

- I. The 97th amendment act of 2011 gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies.
- II. In 97th amendment part IXB was added to the constitution of India under the title co-operative societies.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of these

Q54. Who among the following argued that the Harappan Civilization had a decentralized state system?

- (a) Walter Fairservis
- (b) Mortimer Wheeler
- (c) S. C. Malik
- (d) None of the above

1. The Gram Sabha is the fulcrum of the Panchayati Raj and village development
2. All voters are members of the Gram Sabha.
3. $\frac{1}{2}$ is the quorum of Gram Sabha meeting.

(a) 1 and 2

(c) Only 2

(d) Only 3

Q64. Evaluate the statements given below.

Statement P: As part of the decentralization of the Kerala planning process during 1977-80, district planning units were started in eleven districts of the state.

Statement Q: The District Planning Unit was under the administrative control of the Chief Secretary.

(a) P and Q are correct

(b) Only P is correct

(c) Only Q is correct

(d) P and Q are incorrect

Q65. Consider the following statements regarding the District Planning Committee:

1. It is mandatory for every state to constitute a district planning committee
2. All members of a district planning committee are elected only by the elected members of the district Panchayat and municipalities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Neither 1 nor 2

(d) Both 1 and 2

Q66. The project jointly implemented by the Literacy Mission, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Departments and Mahila Samakhya Society aims to further the education of the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(a) Onnakaam

(b) Munneraam

(c) Munnettam

(d) None of the above

Q67. Observe the given statements and find correct answer:

- i. State Literacy Mission Scheme to ensure literacy to the people of tribal villages – Samagra
- ii. Cycle distribution scheme for Scheduled Caste-Scheduled Tribe category students – Vidyavahini

(a) 1 and 2 are incorrect

(b) 1 is correct 2 is incorrect

(c) 1 and 2 are correct

(d) 2 is correct 1 is incorrect

Q68. Identify the correct statement regarding the GVK Rao Committee's recommendation for district-level planning:

(a) The GVK Rao Committee recommended that all planning functions should remain centralized at the state level.

(b) The GVK Rao Committee proposed the transfer of some planning functions from the state level to district-level planning units.

(c) The GVK Rao Committee advised against the creation of any new posts for district-level planning.

(d) None of these

Q69. Which of the following are technical divisions of the Kerala State Planning Board?

- I. Agriculture
- II. Decentralized Planning
- III. Social Service

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) I, II and III

Q70. What is the key outcome of participatory planning?

- (a) Increased project costs due to reliance on external, resources
- (b) Delayed project implementation caused by stakeholder disagreements
- (c) Immediate project initiation and stakeholder ownership
- (d) Reduced local involvement in decision-making processes

Q71. The Kerala Institute of Local Administration has expertise in which areas?

- I. Decentralized Planning
- II. Local Governance
- III. Good Governance
- IV. Local economic development

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) All of the above (I, II, III & IV)

Q72. Which of the following argument is not correct about the amendment of Indian Constitution?

1. There is no provision for a special body like Constitutional Convention or Constitutional Assembly for amending
2. The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitutional lies with the Parliament except in one case i.e., creation and abolition of Legislative Councils in the states
3. There is a provision for holding a joint sitting of both the House of Parliament if there is a deadlock over the passage of a Constitutional Amendment Bill

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None of these

Q73. Which state in India offered 50% reservation for women in local bodies for the first time?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q74. Consider the following statements.

1. National Health Mission is a central government scheme to improve health services in rural areas.
2. Asha workers are certified social workers appointed to implement the National Health Mission scheme.

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) 1 is incorrect 2 is correct

- (c) Ashakiranam
- (d) Janamaithri

Q82. Who identifies the beneficiaries of PMAY-G?

- (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- (b) Gram Sabhas using SECC data
- (c) Local Government Bodies
- (d) Non-Governmental Organizations

Q83. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in development?

1. Gender Equality focuses on promoting equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities for women and men.
2. Women's Empowerment involves enhancing the ability of women to participate fully in economic, social and political life.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 & 2
- (d) None of the above

Q84. Which of the following is the correct Helpline Number for Women?

- (a) 104
- (b) 106
- (c) 108
- (d) 181

Q85. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the role of public transportation in urban governance?

1. Public transportation should be limited to buses for efficient mobility.
2. Developing comprehensive public transport systems, including buses, trains and metro services is crucial for facilitating urban mobility.
3. Public transportation systems do not need real-time updates to be effective.
4. Only private companies should handle public transportation in cities.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 4 only
- (d) 3 only

Q86. Which of the following is an employment guarantee scheme implemented in urban areas of Kerala on the model of MGNREGP?

- I. Skill India Program
- II. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- III. Kerala Employment Scheme for the Registered Unemployment
- IV. Ayyankali National Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme

- (a) Only I
- (b) II only
- (c) III only
- (d) IV only

Q87. What is the minimum calorie consumption decided by the planning commission to urban and rural areas?

- (a) 2400 calorie, 2100 calorie
- (b) 2100 calorie, 2400 calorie
- (c) 2400 calorie, 2200 calorie
- (d) 2100 calorie, 2200 calorie

Q88. Which of the following are objectives of the Garib Kalyan Rojgar Abhiyan?

- The Constitution has established numerous measures to maintain checks and balances among the executive, judiciary, and legislature.
- This ensures that each branch adheres to the principles outlined in the constitution.

S3. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Lord Rippon is known as Father of Local Self Government in India.
- The subject of local government did not receive adequate importance in the original Constitution.

S4. Ans (d)
Sol.

- The act originally received royal assent in August 1935.
- Because of Act's length, the Act was retroactively split by the Government of India Act, 1935.

S5. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The Constituent Assembly met for the first time – 9 December 1946
- The chairman of the first meeting of the Constitution Drafting Committee – Dr. Satchidananda Sinha

S6. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Lord Ripon made remarkable contribution to the development of local government.
- In 1882, he abandoned the existing system of local government by the officially nominated people.

S7. Ans (d)
Sol.

- The Government of India Act 1858 was also known as 'Act for the Good government of India'
- It ended the Dual government scheme initiated due to Pitt's India act.

S8. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Local government institutions are institutions formed from Gandhiji's concept of Gram Swaraj.
- The term Panchayati Raj was first coined by – Jawaharlal Nehru

S9. Ans (c)
Sol.

- All the statements given are contained in Gandhiji's economic thought.
- Consideration for cottage-small scale industries, formation of an economy rooted in equality etc.

S10. Ans (c)
Sol.

- In 1914, a group of Indians were killed by the British while attempting to immigrate to Canada aboard the Komagatamaru.

- 374 Sikhs boarded the Japanese ship Komagatamaru from various parts of Malaysia and Japan, but were denied permission to disembark in Canada.

S11. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Government of India Act 1858 is an Act known as the Act for the Better Government of India.
- Under this Act, the title of Governor General of India was changed to Viceroy.

S12. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The main committee in the Constituent Assembly consisting of 22 committees – Drafting Committee
- Nehru, Patel, Ambedkar and others were its chairmen.
- Constituent Assembly formed – December 1946

S13. Ans (b)

Sol.

- British policies focused on extracting resources and raw materials from India rather than investing in industrial development, resulting in a lack of job opportunities in modern industries.

S14. Ans (c)

Sol.

- The members of the Constituent Assembly signed the Constitution on 24 January 1950.
- Architect of the Preamble of the Constitution of India: Jawaharlal Nehru
- India borrows the concept of preamble from the USA.

S15. Ans (a)

Sol.

- In August 1920, Gandhiji formed the Nonviolent Non-Cooperation Movement to support the Khilafat movement.
- The aims were to correct the mistakes of the Khilafat and to achieve Swaraj.

S16. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Factors contributing to production - Earth, Employment, Capital, Organization.
- The four factors of production in an economy namely land, labour force, capital and organization are rewarded.

S17. Ans (c)

Sol.

- One of the greatest achievements of planning has been the development of trained manpower with high educational qualifications.
- This has been crucial in the significant growth of science and technology in the country.

S18. Ans (c)

Sol.

- State Planning Board introduced a participative planning process, via “The People’s Campaign for Ninth Plan”.
- The People’s Plan Campaign was initiated when E K Nayanar was Chief Minister of Kerala.

S19. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Kerala is the state with the least poverty.
- According to NITI Aayog more than half of people in Bihar are living in poverty.

S20. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Ahead of the interim budget to be announced on February 1, 2024, India’s chief economic adviser to the government V Ananta Nageswaran and his team of economists released a 74-page document titled “The Indian Economy A Review”

S21. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Plan known as People’s Plan – Ninth Five Year Plan
- The 9th Five Year Plan was launched in 50th year of India’ independence.

S22. Ans (c)
Sol.

- From independence in 1947 until 1991, successive governments followed Soviet model and promoted protectionist economic policies, with extensive sovietization, state intervention, bureaucrat driven enterprises and economic regulation

S23. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The National Planning Committee was established in October 1938 by Subash Chandra Bose, who was then the president of the Indian National Congress.

S24. Ans (c)
Sol.

- The Bombay Plan was a document that planned and issued a vision of what India’s future economy should look like before independence.

S25. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The British introduced commercial crops like tea, coffee, indigo, cotton and jute, focusing on export.

S26. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Amartya Sen was the first Asian to win the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.
- Amartya Sen is famous for his significant contributions to welfare economics (for which he was awarded the 1998 Nobel Prize in

economics), including his development of more sophisticated measures of poverty, and for his work on the causes and prevention of famines.

S27. Ans (c)
Sol.

- The primary sector of the economy extracts or harvests products from the earth such as raw materials and basic foods.
- Examples of primary sector activities include Mining and quarrying, Hunting and gathering etc.

S28. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Planning Commission of India is replaced as NITI Aayog with effect from January 1, 2015.
- NITI Aayog = National Institution for Transforming India Aayog.

S29. Ans (c)
Sol.

- All the natural resources used for the production of goods belong to the land.
- All natural resources on the earth's surface, earth's atmosphere and earth's surface will be considered as land.

S30. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The Planning Commission is an advisory body.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Chairman of Indian Planning Commission.

S31. Ans (d)
Sol.

- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is a law to ensure 100 days of employment in a financial year to a rural family consisting of adult members who are willing to do unskilled sports work.

S32. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) aims for 100% coverage by 2024.
- It targets providing tap connections to all rural households.

S33. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The Wardha scheme of Education was chalked out by Gandhiji in 1937.
- The main motive of this scheme was to ensure that the principle of non-violence was inculcated into the education system.

S34. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Rabindranath Tagore started this experiment for the economic and cultural rehabilitation of villages in and around Santiniketan.
- Overall development of the villages was achieved through the collective group of agriculture, poultry livestock, horticulture etc.

S35. Ans (d)
Sol.

- The community development programme was started in October 1952.
- It was a multi project programme with the aim of an overall development of rural people.

S36. Ans (c)

Sol.

- Swachh Bharat Mission focuses on improving sanitation, achieving an open defecation free status, and promoting hygiene.

S37. Ans (d)

Sol.

- Sevagram was the fourth and last ashram established by Mahatma Gandhi.
- Sevagram is the name of a town in the state of Maharashtra, India,
- Gandhiji's Sevagram Ashram land was donated by Jamnalal Bajaj.

S38. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats:

S39. Ans (a)

Sol.

- Gram Sabha determines the order of priority of works by observing potential of the local area, its needs, and local resources.
- Responsible for monitoring the execution of works within the Gram Panchayat.

S40. Ans (a)

Sol.

- One year after the launch of the Community Development Program, National Extension Service scheme was introduced on 2 October 1953.

S41. Ans (c)

Sol.

- The fund-sharing pattern is 90:10 for Himalayan and North-Eastern States.
- It demonstrates a higher commitment from the central government.

S42. Ans (a)

Sol.

- PMAY-G aims at providing a pucca house with basic amenities to all houseless households and those living in kutchha and dilapidated houses.
- The program specifically addresses the rural housing shortage to contribute to the "Housing for All" mission.

S43. Ans (d)

Sol.

- Development of rural areas is essential for the overall development.
- Rural development is the development of rural areas that are lagging behind the overall development of the economy.

S44. Ans (c)

Sol.

- For the implementation of IRDP, a District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) was established in each district.

S45. Ans (b)
Sol.

- PMAY-G converges with Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to provide LPG connections to households.
- This convergence ensures that beneficiaries have access to clean cooking fuel.

S46. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Lord Mayo or Lord Nass served as 4th Viceroy of India from 12 January 1869 to 8 February 1872.
- He started the process of decentralization of finance.

S47. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Schedule 11 of the Constitution of India contains provisions specifying the powers and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- The 11th Schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

S48. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Lord Ripon is known to have granted the Indians first taste of freedom by introducing the Local Self Government in 1882.
- His scheme of local self government developed the Municipal institutions which had been growing up in the country ever since India was occupied by the British Crown.

S49. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Part IX of the Constitution of India deals with the Panchayati Raj system in India.
- It was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992.

S50. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Section (8) of the Kerala Panchayat Raj Act states that there should be a Block Panchayat at the block level.
- Total number of members in Block Panchayat shall be in between 13 and 23.

S51. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The 74th constitutional amendment act mandated the setting up and devolution of powers to urban local bodies (ULBs) or city governments as the lowest unit of governance in cities and towns.
- This landmark initiative of the Government of India in 1993 was built upon the premise that all 'power' in a democracy rightfully belongs to 'the people'.

S52. Ans (c)
Sol.

- The main purpose behind bringing the Panchayati Raj system in India was to decentralize political power to the general people.
- The system was created to enable rural people to get involved in decision-making and to solve problems that are best handled at the rural level.
- Panchayati Raj is a three-tier design of the Indian administration for rural development, and its purpose is to create local self-governments in districts, zones, and villages.

S53. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Manmohan Singh was the prime minister during the 97th amendment act.
- Prathibha Patil was the president
- 97th amendment act envisions their protection from political interference, as well as the infusion of greater managerial skills and autonomy into their operations.

S54. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Walter Fairservis argued that the Harappan Civilization had a decentralized state system.
- Fairservis was an American archaeologist who conducted research and excavations in the Indian subcontinent.

S55. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The Gram Sabha is the fulcrum of the Panchayati Raj and village development.
- People use the forum of the Gram Sabha to discuss local governance and development, and make need- based plans for the village.
- The Panchayat implements development programs under the overarching mandate, supervision and monitoring of the Gram Sabha.
- All decisions of the Panchayat are taken through the Gram Sabha and no decision is official and valid without the consent of the Gram Sabha.

S56. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Subject to the provisions of this Part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats; Provided that the ratio between the population of the territorial area of a Panchayat at any level and the number of seats in such Panchayat to be filled by election shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

S57. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Panchayati raj (council of five officials) is the system of local self-government of villages in rural India as opposed to urban and suburban municipalities.

S58. Ans (c)
Sol.

- It is obligatory to constitute Ward Committees for one or more wards within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of 3 lakhs or more

S59. Ans (c)

Sol.

- The G.V.K. Rao Committee was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985.
- This committee looks at the various aspects of Panchayati Raj institutions.

S60. Ans (c)

Sol.

- 74th amendment added the 12th schedule in the constitution comprising 18 items that fall under the purview of municipalities;
- Urban planning including town planning
- Regulation of land use and construction of buildings
- Planning for economic and social development

S61. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The Paniyars are the largest tribal community in Kerala.
- They live in the forests of Wayanad and in the foothills of the Western Ghats.

S62. Ans (a)

Sol.

- PM JANMAN is a government scheme that aims to bring tribal communities into the mainstream.
- The scheme (comprising Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) will be implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, in collaboration with the State governments and the PVTG communities.

S63. Ans (d)

Sol.

- The term Gram Sabha is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(b).
- Gram Sabha is the primary body of the Panchayati Raj system and by far the largest.

S64. Ans (b)

Sol.

- Statement Q is incorrect; the District Planning Unit was under the overall administrative control of the District Collector.
- The district planning unit was subject to the technical guidance of the state planning board.

S65. Ans (a)

Sol.

- The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 added a new part IX-A to the Constitution of India.
- This part is entitled as The Municipalities and consists of provisions from Articles 243P to 243-ZG.

S66. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Startup City, a joint initiative of Startup Mission (KSUM) and Untani to encourage Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC-ST) entrepreneurs – Startup City

S67. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Cycle distribution scheme for students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - Vidyayathra

S68. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The GVK Rao Committee recommended that certain planning functions should be decentralized and transferred to district-level planning units to promote more effective and localized planning and development.

S69. Ans (d)
Sol.

- The KSPB has a technical division dedicated to Agriculture
- It also has a division for Decentralized Planning.
- Social Service is another technical division within the Board.

S70. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Participatory planning gives ownership to the stakeholders and hence the project or development initiative is taken off the ground immediately.

S71. Ans (d)
Sol.

- Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) located at Thrissur is the nodal agency identified by the Government of Kerala for capacity building for decentralization.
- It is an autonomous body under the auspices of the Government of Kerala.

S72. Ans (c)
Sol.

- There is a provision for holding a joint sitting of both the House of Parliament if there is a deadlock over the passage of a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

S73. Ans (a)
Sol.

- The 73rd Amendments passed in 1993, which introduced Panchayats and municipalities in the Constitution, reserve one-third of seats for women in these bodies.

S74. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Primary health centers are centers that provide essential health services to people in multiple rural areas.
- The National Rural Health Mission, a central government initiative to improve health services in rural areas, was launched in 2005.

S75. Ans (b)
Sol.

- NRLM provides a revolving fund to SHGs to support their financial needs.
- The amount ranges from INR 10,000 to INR 15,000 per SHG.
- This fund helps SHGs to manage initial operational costs.

S76. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Intersectionality acknowledges the diverse challenges women face based on race, class, ethnicity and other factors.
- It ensures that policies and programs address these intersecting inequalities.

S77. Ans (a)
Sol.

- “Nirbhaya”, a women’s self-defence training program, is a program implemented by the Kerala Police since 2015 as part of the Janamaithri Security Project with the aim of preventing the increasing violence against women and thus ensuring the safety of women.

S78. Ans (b)
Sol.

- The Kudumbashree program in Kerala empowers women to form neighborhood groups, which enhances local development and governance, effectively utilizing social capital.

S79. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Becoming the world’s largest microfinance project NABARD’s SHG Bank Linkage Project is renowned for its scale and impact, making it the largest microfinance project globally.

S80. Ans (a)
Sol.

- In August 2023, the word – Gender Justice – replaced gender equality in school curriculum in Kerala.
- Collaborative learning has been used instead of peer-to-peer learning.
- It also suggested that all parts mentioned in the curriculum should be subject to gender auditing on a regular basis.

S81. Ans (a)
Sol.

- A new scheme called ‘Athulyam’ is being implemented in the state to achieve the goal of making primary education universal and to provide 4th standard education which is equivalent to first stage to three lakh people who could not complete primary education in their life due to various reasons.

S82. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Beneficiaries are identified using the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) parameters.

the rural poor, the former administered by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the latter by Ministry of Rural Development.

S90. Ans (d)
Sol.

- Special purpose agencies are function-based and not area-based like the other urban bodies.
- Examples of such bodies are; Town improvement trusts, Water supply and sewerage boards etc.

S91. Ans (c)
Sol.

- Types of Urban Governments;
- Municipal corporation, Municipality, Notified Area Committee, Town Area Committee, Township, Port Trust, Special Purpose Agency, Notified Area Committee.

S92. Ans (b)
Sol.

- NITI Aayog will launch a report on 'Reforms in Urban Planning Capacity in India' on 17 September 2021.
- The report will be released by the NITI Aayog Vice-Chairman and Education Minister.

S93. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Akshaya project, set up in 2002 to address backwardness of Malappuram District in Kerala is the first E-Governance project in India and was instrumental in transforming the district into India's first E-Literate district.

S94. Ans (d)
Sol.

- E-Kranti: National E-governance Plan 2.0, it is an essential pillar of the Digital India initiative.
- It was approved in 2015 with the vision of "Transforming Governance".

S95. Ans (c)
Sol.

- In the E-governance Awards announced in December 2022, Kozhikode won first place in the E-Governance district category.

S96. Ans (a)
Sol.

- E-governance is the application of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in government operations.
- To achieve public ends through the introduction of digital means across various stand-alone systems.

S97. Ans (b)
Sol.

- Electronic governance or e-governance is the application of information technology for delivering government services, exchange of information, communication transactions, and integration of various stand-alone systems between governments to citizen (G2C).

S98. Ans (a)
Sol.

- In India E-governance is organized by Department of electronics & Information Technology (DEITY)

S99. Ans (a)
Sol.

- Bhoomi is a project jointly funded by the Government of India and the Government of Karnataka to digitize the paper land records and create a software mechanism to control changes to the land registry in Karnataka.

S100. Ans (d)
Sol.

- Digital India – 9 Pillars:
- Broad band Highways, Universal Access to Mobile Connectivity, Public Internet Access Programme, Electronics Manufacturing, Early Harvest Programmes
- E-Governance – Reforming Government through Technology
- E-Kranti – Electronic delivery of services
- Information for All
- IT for Jobs

